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# CIA is Walloped on the Hill

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, yesterday accused CIA professionals of bungling one intelligence estimate after another over the last six years.

"On their watch, this country has suffered shock after shock, surprise after unpleasant surprise," Wallop told a committee hearing in the toughest critique of CIA intelligence-gathering capabilities by a committee member in years.

The occasion for Wallop's detailed blast at the CIA was a rare public session of the committee to consider the nomination of career CIA official John McMahon as deputy director of the agency, replacing Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, a congressional favorite, who is retiring. The committee voted unanimously to recommend McMahon's confirmation by the full Senate.

Wallop said that CIA professionals—of whom McMahon is one—"don't have a record they can be proud of," and he cited these examples:

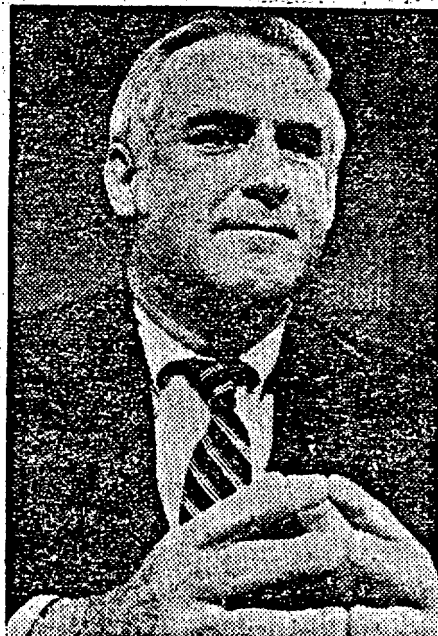
- The American people has been "surprised by the size, scope and purpose of the Soviet military buildup" because of inaccurate intelligence.

- The CIA bungled the so-called Shadrin case, he charged. Nicholas Shadrin was a Soviet Navy captain who defected to the U.S. but was sent to Vienna seven years ago by the FBI and the CIA as a double agent to meet with Soviet spies. Shadrin disappeared after meeting with the Soviets and it was later learned that the CIA had not provided any surveillance of the meeting.

- CIA covert action proposals Wallop has seen "lead me above all to ask, so what? The agency may be able to carry them out, but do they make a difference?"

- The intelligence bureaucracy "appears to be digging its heels in against improving its performance," he said.

McMahon, who has been a CIA operative, both on the overt and covert side, since graduating from Holy Cross College in 1951, conceded that agency intelligence estimates "may have been wrong at times." He denied that misinformation forwarded to the White House was based on any CIA desire to "skew" the facts to fit the political beliefs of incumbent administrations.



John McMahon before Senate committee looking into his nomination as deputy director of the CIA.

# Panel Approves McMahon for CIA Post

By DAVID WOOD,  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The Senate Intelligence Committee Thursday unanimously approved President Reagan's choice of John N. McMahon, a career CIA official, to be deputy director, of the Central Intelligence Agency, but cautioned him against allowing the agency to be used for political ends.

The nomination of McMahon, who began his career as a CIA clerk in 1951 and is currently the CIA's executive director, is expected to be confirmed by the full Senate early next month.

Members of the committee, who together with their counterparts on the House Intelligence Committee constitute public oversight of CIA activities, also sought assurances from McMahon that the CIA would not interpret a presidential directive issued last Dec. 4 as allowing widespread domestic spying.

But the committee focused primarily on the problem of getting timely and factually correct information from the CIA.

## 'Tough Irishman'

"With some of the utterances of (CIA Director William J. Casey), we don't always leap to embrace them as being the whole story," said Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.). "There's always that lingering doubt."

"You have the reputation of being the tough Irishman, the true professional, and the kind of guy who will protect the agency from the potential of being politicized," Biden told McMahon.

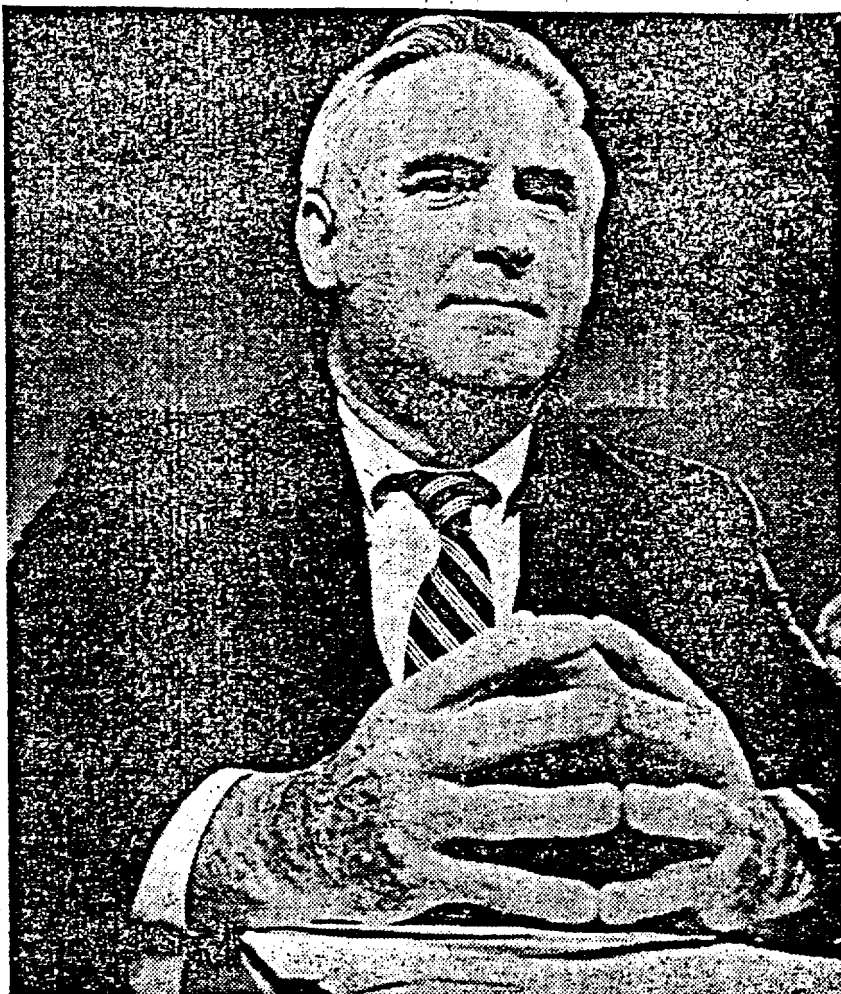
Other committee members recalled that when Casey and former CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman were testifying before the committee, Inman would often show his disagreement with Casey by remaining pointedly silent.

In a similar situation, joked committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), "maybe you could lean down and pull up your socks."

McMahon said that if he came under political pressure at the agency he would resign immediately.

"I am extremely comfortable with the integrity of the intelligence community," he added.

Goldwater also expressed concern that the presidential directive on intelligence matters issued last De-



Associated Press

John McMahon during the Senate hearing on his CIA nomination.

cember could be interpreted to allow the collection, dissemination and storage of information about American citizens through the use of "intrusive" techniques such as wiretapping of Americans living aboard, searching property without a warrant and infiltrating domestic organizations.

McMahon said procedures for implementing the directive are currently being worked out in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that the procedures will be submitted to the committee for review.

The presidential directive, which has the force of law, authorized the CIA for the first time to conduct covert operations domestically. President Reagan said at the time that the order was intended to help the nation "confront the increasing challenge of espionage and terrorism."

McMahon also told the Senate committee that plans for coordinating counterintelligence duties with the FBI had been drawn up and are being reviewed by Atty. Gen. William French Smith.

"I don't think the CIA will ever engage in intrusive techniques against Americans in the United States," McMahon said.

He added that if a requirement should arise calling for the use of such "intrusive" techniques in the United States, it would probably be the FBI that would take action. He said that if the CIA ever becomes involved in domestic operations it will brief the Senate committee.

During his CIA career, McMahon has held top posts in electronic intelligence, technical services and administration. He also once worked on the agency's U-2 spy plane program.

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THE BOSTON GLOBE  
28 May 1982

# Protesters against nuclear arms rebut charge of Communist ploy



## WESTERN EUROPE IN TRANSITION

*Last in a series about the countries  
President Ronald Reagan will visit in  
June.*

By David Nyhan  
Globe Staff

LONDON — Msgr. Bruce Kent, an urbane, pink-cheeked cleric, is the type you'd expect to see greeting parishioners at tea.

To coworkers in his scruffy, North London office, he's "Bruce." A World War II tank commander who's now a Roman Catholic priest, Msgr. Kent says: "I don't use the religious title here."

"Here" is headquarters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), the spearhead of Britain's growing peace movement. To Winston Churchill, namesake grandson of the wartime prime minister and now Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party spokesman on defense, Msgr. Kent's CND is "a sinister and sustained campaign, inspired and encouraged by Moscow."

Msgr. Kent is a controversial figure in England, frequently derided in the conservative press as a feather-brained left-winger.

Msgr. Kent scoffs at the pinko-priest label; those who portray the "Approved For Release 2005/11/28 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000600210013-8" as Communist dupes or worse try to create "the impression this is a great Communist plot. They assumed Moscow organized us

With the the European peace movement mobilizing for a summer offensive, there will be a fresh round of charges about whether the peace protesters are playing into Moscow's hands.

Last December, President Ronald Reagan charged that Europe's massive peace marches "are all sponsored by a thing called the World Peace Council, which is bought and paid for by the Soviet Union." The American Friends Service Committee replied that Reagan was wrong — not about the World Peace Council — but because many sponsoring organizations represented moderate or centrist religious and political groups.

The World Peace Council is, indeed, a Communist organization. Two years ago, the House committee on intelligence heard testimony from John McMahon, a career CIA official, recently named No. 2 man in the agency, that the council is "a political action tool in support of Soviet foreign policy goals and military strategy" operating in 130 countries.

But a month's worth of interviews with peace movement leaders and politicians in Great Britain, France, Italy and West Germany, the four countries Reagan will visit, shows that the fear of nuclear war — and a new-found desire to impress these fears on governments — exist in a far broader spectrum of people than those who support Communist aims.

In the United States, 133 of 280 active Roman Catholic bishops have endorsed a Washington and Moscow. Such an embrace by so many leading churchmen makes it harder for the Administration to

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, seeking to explain strains in the Atlantic alliance, wrote recently: "Historically, surrender was considered worse than resistance. For many, the cataclysmic consequences of nuclear war have reversed that motivation. To them, nothing seems worse than a nuclear holocaust."

It is the widespread fear of holocaust and equally widespread mistrust of governments in power that have turned groups like the CND into a powerful, broad-based movement. The religious imprimatur from American bishops is giving the peace movement more legitimacy in Europe, where the movement sagged after Poland fell under martial law.

CND's grimy headquarters is an old, three-story building on a side street in a rundown neighborhood. Wall posters say things like "No More Hiroshimas" and stress militantly peaceful themes. The youthful staff, 12 of them fulltime, is organizing a big rally for June 6, the day before Reagan arrives in London. Msgr. Kent says there is only a casual tie-in with other leaders of the European peace movement: "Our contacts are all terribly informal and personal."

Msgr. Kent was heartened while in America recently to learn first-hand of the widespread support for the US peace movement from Catholic bishops and leading Protestant clergymen.

"We've nothing like the Catholic bishops in the States, [the peace movement] is more hopeful, more in the middle ground. The churches in the US, not the Moral Major-

## Senate Panel Endorses McMahon as C.I.A. Deputy

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 27 — The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence voted unanimously today to approve John N. McMahon as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

Before the vote, Mr. McMahon, who is the executive director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the senators that the agency would not abridge the constitutional rights of Americans or distort intelligence information to justify the policies of political leaders.

Mr. McMahon, whose nomination is expected to be approved by the Senate early next month, told the committee that United States intelligence agencies in the 1980's must widen their focus beyond the Soviet Union and other traditional adversaries to examine the political, economic, social and religious forces that influence world events.

### To Replace Admiral Inman

Last month, Mr. McMahon, who has worked in a variety of high-level jobs in a 31-year career at the agency, was selected by President Reagan to replace Adm. Bobby R. Inman as the nation's No. 2 intelligence official.

Admiral Inman, who took positions on intelligence and foreign affairs that brought him into conflict with Reagan Administration policy, submitted his resignation to Mr. Reagan last month but has said he would serve until a successor was confirmed by the Senate.

The committee questioned Mr. McMahon in private on Wednesday. He returned today for public testimony.

Mr. McMahon, in a statement, said, "The activities of the intelligence community involving Americans are, and must continue to be, limited, subject to strict standards of accountability, and far removed from any abridgement of

cherished constitutional rights."

Pressed by Senator Walter D. Huddleston, Democrat of Kentucky, on whether the agency would use such intrusive investigative techniques as wiretaps and mail openings against Americans in gathering intelligence information, Mr. McMahon said, "I don't think the C.I.A. will ever be involved in using intrusive techniques against Americans in this country."

### Agency Powers Broadened

An executive order on intelligence signed by Mr. Reagan last year gave the agency, for the first time, authority to conduct certain operations inside the United States.

Mr. McMahon told the committee that the agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation had drafted procedures for putting the executive order into effect. He said that Attorney General William French Smith was reviewing the proposed guidelines.

Asked by Senator Huddleston about a danger that intelligence officials might feel compelled to distort their reports to support an Administration's policy decisions, Mr. McMahon said he would resign if he felt the independence of intelligence work was being undermined by political leaders.

In his statement, Mr. McMahon said, "As we move through the 1980's and beyond, it is clear that the intelligence mission must be geared to threats which are increasingly varied, subtle and complex." Such threats, he said, included economic, social and political forces that have not been a focus of

American intelligence collection.

On other matters, he said he supported Congressional overseeing of intelligence activities and approved proposed legislation that would grant the agency relief from provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. McMahon did not respond when Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said some senators had "lingering doubts" about the candor of William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence. But he vowed to be candid in his presentations.

Last year several committee members, including the chairman, Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, called for Mr. Casey's resignation when questions were raised about the completeness of his financial disclosures.

# Committee OKs McMahon for CIA post

By George Clifford

WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

The distrust by Congress of CIA Director William Casey lurked barely beneath the surface yesterday, as the Senate Intelligence Committee questioned—and approved—Casey's new deputy, career operative John McMahon.

The senators had heard McMahon's answers in private Wednesday, and their questions—and their expressions of doubt—yesterday were veiled. Yet the doubts were there, gnawing away like termites in the basement.

Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., said he feared Casey uses intelligence analysis to make political points. Casey was President Reagan's campaign chairman in 1980.

When Adm. Bobby Inman abruptly announced he was resigning as deputy director recently, many at the Capitol suspected friction with Casey as the cause. Inman said he wanted to go into private business.

"We sometimes wondered if we were getting the whole truth or sometimes wondered whether or not it was politicized," Biden said.

"But we knew if we got Inman up here afterward he'd never varnish it for us."

McMahon said the intelligence community itself is the greatest protection.

"They call them the way they see them," he said. "I am extremely comfortable with the integrity of our intelligence process today."

Using the Carter administration's announcement of the Stealth warplane as an example of politicized intelligence, Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., asked McMahon if he would tell the committee if undue political pressures were brought on him.

"I don't know if I would advise the committee," he said, "but I think I would resign if I'd been pressured."

Like many in intelligence, McMahon said the Freedom of Information Act limits sources and discourages friendly foreign governments.

He said it "is one of the most chilling legislations we have on the books. It does not serve the American people well. It is a tremendous impediment to intelligence organizations."

"Of every six people we decide we want," he said, "we bring one on board."

He charged that the failure of many colleges to require foreign language study slows the integration of new operatives into the agency.

The uneasiness with Casey evidenced itself from the beginning of the hearing. Sen. Charles Mathias, D-Md., praised McMahon as a "professional" and said he thought professionals did a better job.

McMahon's financial disclosure form was held in the air by Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y.

Drawing an unspoken comparison with Casey, whose investments have provoked controversy, Moynihan said, "If anyone wonders what it means to be a career intelligence official...30 blank pages."

McMahon beamed and said: "There's a tin cup at the end."

And he expressed regret that the agency can no longer employ the services of journalists.

"We certainly could use them," he said. "Journalists have a tremendous wealth of information."

McMahon assured the senators the CIA is being rebuilt after the lean Carter years. The long delay in clearances for applicants, however, causes many of them to take other jobs.

## Deputy Director of CIA

# Senate Panel Approves McMahon

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate Intelligence Committee unanimously welcomed and approved the nomination of John N. McMahon as deputy director of the CIA yesterday after one member cautioned that some lawmakers still do not have full confidence in CIA Director William J. Casey and thus were relying especially on the new deputy "to be straight with us."

At the same time, McMahon sought to assure the committee that new presidential orders governing CIA operations did not mean that the agency would be involved in so-called "intrusive" operations in this country involving U.S. citizens.

Asked by Sen. Walter D. Huddleston (D-Ky.) whether the panel would be informed whenever such techniques "are being used against Americans at home," McMahon said:

"I don't think the CIA will ever be involved in intrusive techniques against Americans here in the United States. Should there be such a requirement, the FBI would do that and probably with a court warrant."

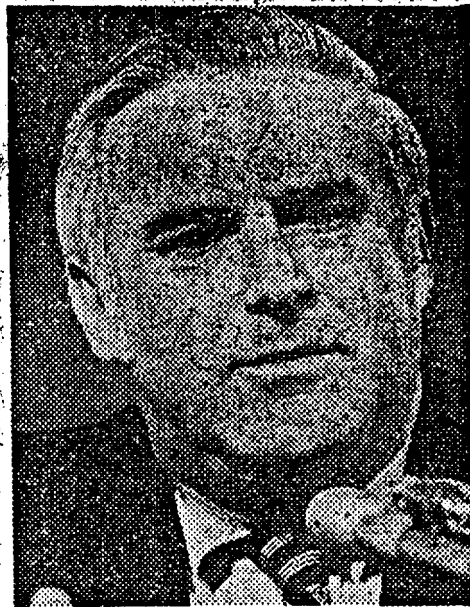
McMahon's answer seemed to go beyond a prepared opening statement to the committee in which he said:

"I would like to emphasize for the record that the activities of the intelligence community involving Americans are, and must continue to be, limited, subject to strict standards of accountability and far removed from any abridgment of cherished constitutional rights."

Huddleston and others have charged that the language of the executive order signed by President Reagan last December does widen CIA authority to operate in the United States rather than strictly overseas. The intrusive techniques referred to usually mean such things as wiretapping, mail opening and searches without a warrant.

McMahon, 52, was praised by all committee members for expertise and professionalism during a 31-year CIA career. But several senators expressed the view that McMahon faced an especially "heavy burden," as Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) put it, as successor to retiring Adm. Bobby R. Inman.

Inman's surprise decision to resign, revealed last month, approved by the Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) yesterday called Inman "the



JOHN N. McMAHON

best intelligence officer I have known," a compliment echoed by many members.

But Biden carried the point much further. Among Inman's other skills, he pointed out, the admiral "had a heck of a relationship with this committee."

But "... Some of us at least," Biden continued, "don't always leap to embrace the utterances of Mr. Casey as being the whole story. That may be a little unfair, and let's assume it is." But the fact remains, Biden added, that "... We sometimes wonder whether we're getting the whole truth" from Casey "or whether it's politicized."

Biden said that he and others could always count on Inman for the full story, and he and Goldwater joked that McMahon ought to learn how to pull up his socks or slide back his chair at the witness table, as Inman reportedly did on hearing other witnesses say things that troubled him.

Allegations about Casey's "politicizing" of intelligence are not new. Yet, paradoxically, Inman is known to be one of Casey's strongest defenders in terms of the director's rejection of any attempts to manipulate intelligence information.

Unlike Inman, widely regarded as an "idea man" with a good grasp of global matters, McMahon is seen as strong mainly in management and technical

fields. McMahon also is credited by top CIA insiders as being the most resistant to any form of outside manipulation of intelligence.

In his statement McMahon pledged allegiance to the benefits of congressional oversight of secret CIA activities and, under questioning, promised to inform the committee if he learned that important information had been withheld or if the panel had been misled or misinformed.

He also said the CIA in July will complete a new study, ordered by the White House, to assess U.S. counterintelligence capabilities for dealing with the threat posed by foreign agents.

In a related development, the committee's former chairman, Democrat Frank Church of Idaho, warned yesterday that "there is every evidence" that the United States is losing sight of earlier guidelines and the general proposition that covert operations "should be a rare occurrence."

"If we are not careful," he warned at a conference sponsored here by the Campaign for Political Rights, "we will return to past practice in which covert operations become a routine program involving literally hundreds of projects each year in dozens of countries."

"We will find once again that these projects, taken in the aggregate, can have powerful and adverse consequences."